

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 56; lowest, 45.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

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NEW YORK,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1921.

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THREE CENTS WITHIN 300 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

JAPAN TO PROPOSE EQUALIZED NAVAL FORCES IN PACIFIC

Arrival of Delegates Paves
Way for Interchange
of Views.

RANKNESS PROMISED

Prince Tokugawa Suggests
Early Statement of His
Nation's Policy.

EEKS ACCESS TO ASIA

Expanding Population Likely
to Be Basis of Tokio
Arguments.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.

With the arrival in Washington to-day of two of the chief Japanese delegates to the armament conference, the way was paved for a preliminary interchange of views with the American Administration officials.

The delegates who arrived were Prince Iyeyasu Tokugawa, President of the Japanese House of Peers, and Admiral Tominoburo Kato, Minister of Marine, with their staffs. They seemed to portray a confidence that the sessions which they are about to attend will be of benefit to the world.

It is exactly ten days before the conference begins, and for this reason members of the American delegation have pleaded that the Japanese delegates with their staffs had arrived so early. It is commonly recognized, of course, that much of the time of the conference will hinge around what may be expected in the Far East.

Hopes for Success.

Prince Tokugawa had not been in his hotel ten minutes before he received a party of American newspaper correspondents, and expressed the hope for success of the conference, both for the sake of his own country and for the world itself. He voiced the same desire to make the conference a success which has been expressed by the Japanese delegates and representatives who have preceded him.

The Japanese delegation, it was recognized, has succeeded in creating an "atmosphere" in keeping with their stated determination to lay their cards on the table and to talk frankly and act sincerely. In discussing the differences between the United States and Japan it is planned to abandon the usual indirect approaches of nations and to recognize the problems as they are.

Just what the Japanese delegation will aim to accomplish can be gathered only by deduction, but enough hints have been thrown out to show that Japan will seek to maintain her superior influence in Japanese waters and in contiguous territory. She will seek to gain access to the Asiatic continent on the basis that her expanding population demands room. She will counter suggestions concerning her movements on the Asiatic mainland by pointing to the map, which will demonstrate the presence of French and British influence at Hong Kong and at Wei Hai Wei.

It is not believed here that Japan is prepared to withdraw entirely from the Iberian mainland, and the problem before the conference will be to reach an agreement first whether Japanese expansion is or is not a violation of the principle of the open door, and if it is not, where Japan shall carry on her colonial efforts.

Equalization of Forces.

Japan is understood to have a concrete scheme for the equalization of American and Japanese forces in the Pacific, and one feature of it, it is expected, will be the abandonment of American fortifications at such points as Guam and the Philippines.

Because the Japanese delegates approach the conference with smiling faces it does not follow that they have abandoned their belief they should be the dominating influence in the Far East, and will seek to bring this about by diplomatic means.

The situation in China offers a fruitful field for this argument, the Japanese position being the Chinese are unable to govern themselves; that the Chinese situation is a danger to the peace of the world, and that the Japanese are best qualified to use a directing influence.

Prince Tokugawa's suggestion that a formal statement of the Japanese position might follow soon is expected to be the first move in the Japanese programme.

The basis of limitation of armament will necessarily upon the agreements likely to be reached on policies. Both discussions will proceed simultaneously, although the submission of armament is expected to be the first step in the conference.

Before any agreement can be reached is to the basis of the limitation of armament, the United States and Japan will have decided their relative positions in the Pacific, and the part which Great Britain is to play in that region will be determined.

Sends for Correspondents.

Upon his arrival at the Shoreham Hotel Prince Tokugawa said he would receive the newspaper correspondents in his rooms. There was no formality, the distinguished Japanese shaking hands with each of the visitors as they filed into the sitting room of his suite.

"Will you sit down?" he asked in excellent English. There were not enough chairs for everybody, so the Prince went into an adjoining bedroom to find another. One of the attendants when he observed the situation helped bring in

Continued on Page Three.

Townley, Non-Partisan Leader, Is Now in Jail

JACKSON, Minn., Nov. 2.—A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-Partisan League, entered the Jackson county jail here to-day to serve a sentence of ninety days for violation of the Minnesota sedition law.

The United States Supreme Court recently refused to review his case.

PACIFISTS WARNED TO STOP AGITATION

Administration's Patience at
End With Those Who Cry
"Disarm."

PROPAGANDA IS GROWING

President and Sec'y Hughes to
Prevent Embarrassment to
Conference Envoys.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.

The Administration is beginning to feel considerable embarrassment because of increasing propaganda being spread by individuals and organizations that want the United States to enter on a programme of disarmament.

This propaganda is becoming more pronounced as the conference on armaments approaches. Several organizations are already at work in Washington and there are indications that by November 11 Washington will be flooded with agitators. It is expected that the early stages of the conference will attract pacifists of every stripe intent on obtaining recognition of their policies.

The possibility of such a thing has been pointed out by officials ever since the call for the conference was issued. Hints have been dropped that such activities on the part of individuals and organizations are not desired. These hints have been accepted in some quarters, but not in others. It is expected that President Harding and Secretary Hughes soon will find a way to be more outspoken on the subject. In taking this position it will be made clear that such propaganda, however well meant, possibly may do more harm than good to the cause of limiting armaments.

It is, of course, the American desire, as indicated many times in public speeches by those who formulate the national policy, that armaments will be limited to such extent which seems safe and reasonable. At the same time it has been emphasized often that the United States must not be led into a position of disarmament on its own account while other nations are building up their armies and navies and menacing American security.

Officials insist that the representatives of foreign countries must not get the idea that the United States is not going ahead with any programme of disarmament on its own account even if the conference comes to naught.

It will be recalled that soon after President Harding invited the nations to participate in a discussion in Washington, the popular idea gained ground that it was to be a "disarmament" conference. The gathering was so referred to in some newspapers and it was general in conversation.

The authorities saw instantly that this must be corrected. As a result Secretary Hughes issued a formal statement declaring it was improper to refer to the conference as a "disarmament" conference. The New York Herald called editorial attention to the error. It was explained that the conference was "for the limitation of armaments."

The underlying purpose in correcting the name was to arrest any popular idea that might follow that the sessions were to be such an extent that a policy of complete disarmament might actually be developed.

Several organizations in Washington are sending out prepared articles to correspondents and newspapers on the subject of the conference. These organizations, whose officers are pacifists, urge that the United States as an object of disarmament. Hardly a day passes that some such article is not received.

'NEWSBOY' CONTINUES MONEY SPREE IN OMAHA

Gives Away Greenbacks and
Buys Shoes for Boys.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

OMAHA, Nov. 2.—Henry M. Phillips, once a Chicago newsboy, but now a rich man, with large mining interests in Mexico, has been throwing away money here the last two days, and right now he is by far the most popular man in the city.

Crowds follow him, and when he isn't out to be followed they gather hopefully beneath the windows of his suite at the hotel.

Phillips reached Omaha last yesterday afternoon and a few minutes after he went to his room he opened a window and began throwing dollars, halves and quarters into the street. Everybody in sight began to scramble for the coins and large numbers of money here the police had to be called. Then he threw money from taxicab windows. To-day he continued his financial spree, giving away five and ten dollar bills. He bought shoes for a dozen small boys, and to-night gave 100 newsboys a dinner in the best hotel here.

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Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant Advertising will be found on Page 15—Adv.

When you think of Writing, Think of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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PREMIER DEFERS U. S. TRIP UNTIL HE GETS ULSTER IN LINE

Plans to Attend Arms Parley
Before Briand Leaves
United States.

CROWN'S FIGHT IS WON

Sinn Fein Presents Stone
Wall on Integrity of Ire-
land Being Fixed.

PRESSURE ON ORANGEMEN

Lloyd George Said to Be
Threatening to Resign—
Hopefulness Continues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau,
London, Nov. 2.

Persons close to Mr. Lloyd George are hoping that Ulster will be made to see the light of reason within a few days and so facilitate the Irish peace negotiations that the Premier, who to-day cancelled his arrangements to sail for New York Saturday on the Aquitania, might leave here shortly for the United States to attend the Washington conference. They said Mr. Lloyd George was extremely unwilling to leave the entire field in Washington to his Celtic friend, Premier Briand of France.

British opinion is rapidly crystallizing to the effect that it will not be possible to reduce the British, and consequently, American and Japanese, naval armaments unless land forces, which may be just as important an element in world peace as are naval armaments, also are reduced. Both fields must be limited simultaneously, one diplomatist told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here to-day. Hence the word from official quarters here to-day is that Mr. Lloyd George will go to Washington "as soon as possible."

Text of Ulster's Resistance.

But Ulster's axiomatic coefficient of resistance in connection with an Irish settlement, still remains to be tested finally, and the Prime Minister's friends refrain from setting a time limit on his efforts in that field. Hence no date is set for his going to Washington, although it is expected that he is extremely anxious to reach there before Premier Briand leaves.

Mr. Lloyd George, Arthur Griffith, head of the Sinn Fein delegation; Lord Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor; Austen Chamberlain, Coalition-Unionist leader in the House of Commons, and Michael Collins, constituting a committee of five of the Irish conference, met with informal unexpectedness at 6 this evening. Following this meeting there was a persistent air of hopefulness manifested on both sides. This was despite the admission that the sub-committee was wrestling with that aspect of the Irish problem which has meant trouble for centuries and almost plunged the country into civil war in 1914—Ulster.

In the light of developments to-day and yesterday a new interpretation is being placed on Mr. Lloyd George's grave words in the House of Commons Monday about "some one else" standing at the "Treasury Box" (the Premier is First Lord of the Treasury) asking the country to support a new warfare in Ireland. Remembering that the Premier emphasized that only a menace to the empire or a refusal of allegiance to the crown would justify such a war, and connecting that statement with the optimistic reflections from conference quarters yesterday and to-day, Parliamentary lobby gossip to-night deduces that the question of the sovereignty of the British crown is practically settled in the conference with that only Ulster is remaining. It was further intimated that Mr. Lloyd George was threatening certain Ulster elements that he would resign if Ulster refused a compromise with such men as Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Chamberlain found fair.

Runs Against Stone Wall.

It is true that Mr. Lloyd George is making some effort to induce the Sinn Fein to yield still further in their concessions to what Eamon de Valera calls "Ulster sentiment," but there Mr. Lloyd George has run against a stone wall. The Sinn Fein delegates have made serious concessions on the question of sovereignty—concessions undoubtedly which will require a plebiscite in Ireland to confirm—but they are sticking as tight for the integrity of Ireland as Mr. Lloyd George is sticking for the integrity of the British Empire. They insist that the veto power, now in the hands of northern Ireland, over an 84 per cent. Nationalist majority in southern Ireland, be removed.

What is reported as being discussed to-day is a scheme for the rearrangement of representation in the all Ireland council under the present home rule act. At present the northern six and the southern twenty-six counties have the same number of votes there. In return for such a concession the Sinn Fein delegates are reported ready to promise that they will not attempt to coerce Ulster and not to separate from the empire.

But there Mr. Lloyd George is up against another stone wall of what Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, calls the "granite, not cheese," of Ulster. In explaining the political situation back of this, it must be recalled that Mr. Lloyd George had the full confidence of the Ulster leaders before the present Irish conference began. Men like Lord Londonderry, H. N. Pollock, Sir James Craig and Lord Pirrie were seeing Mr. Lloyd George constantly during the time Mr. de Valera was in London. Reflections already recorded from

Continued on Page Four.

Comrades Discourage Debs Men in Legion

By a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY, Nov. 2.—The American Legion convention decided to-day that Eugene V. Debs should remain in jail. A resolution was adopted to the effect that all imprisoned violators of the laws that Debs broke should remain behind the bars.

The spirit of the delegates was discovered when the resolution went to a vote.

"All in favor of this resolution will say 'aye,'" roared the chairman. The ayes could be heard blocks away.

"Let him who opposes this resolution stand up," cried the chairman. Several hundred delegates took firm holds on their chairs, ready to arise and swing. The hundreds of veterans in the galleries grabbed the nearest throwable object. There was silence. No one arose.

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HARVEY CENSURED; LEGION IN TURMOIL

Resolution Condemning Am-
bassador Is Killed and Sub-
stitute Adopted.

MACNIDER IS NEW HEAD

Iowan Unanimous Choice for
National Commander—Con-
vention Ends.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—Having played riotously for two days and suddenly awakening to the fact that the third annual convention of the American Legion was to adjourn to-night, the 1,070 delegates sitting here in Convention Hall to-day jammed through a programme in the same manner as they fought in Europe.

They started by adopting resolutions censuring Ambassador Harvey and ended by unanimously electing Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Iowa, their national commander for the ensuing year. Between the two actions they rushed through the administration's programme, including disagreement with President Harding, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Congress toward bonus legislation.

This done, they unanimously voted against the pardoning of Eugene V. Debs and called for the immediate capture and extradition of G. C. Berryhill, America's most notorious slacker. Then the Legion put itself on record by resolution, approving President Harding's call upon the nations to subscribe to an armament limitation agreement and to send copies of its approval to Secretary of State Hughes and to each of the foreign delegates attending the conference.

Demonstration for Wilson.

Immediately thereafter came the vociferous adoption of a resolution extending the Legion's greetings to former President Wilson and "wishing him a speedy and complete recovery from illness suffered in the service of his country." The future helped by this action amounted almost to a good sized demonstration. The delegates broke chairs and hats, such was their enthusiasm.

While the convention voted, the compensation resolution was read. It called upon Congress to pass the rejected compensation bill "without further equivocation or delay." The delegates and the hundreds of ex-service men in the galleries went wild again. But none of these resolutions caused a fraction of the excitement that followed the introduction of the Harvey condemnation. The compensation resolution's passage of President Harding's call upon the nations to subscribe to an armament limitation agreement was after all, merely the Legion's statement that it disagreed with Mr. Harding's reasons why such legislation should be deferred.

There were two Harvey resolutions. The first one read: "Whereas, George Harvey, American Ambassador to Great Britain, a Colonel in the United States Army, and a member of the Legion, has been guilty of a gross and malicious slander on the good name of the entire American people, and particularly upon the memory of those who have given their lives for the sake of humanity. Now, therefore, be it

Call Remarks a Calumny.

"Resolved, That the words of George Harvey at the Pilgrimage banquet in London are a malicious calumny, worthy only of a little mind, dominated by envy and jealousy, and incapable of appreciating the higher ideals of life and therefore ascribing to others the only virtue which it is able to understand that we, therefore, respectfully represent to the President of the United States

Continued on Page Three.

CURRAN, IF ELECTED, TO DISMISS ENRIGHT, AND END HYLANISM

Men and Women of City
Agreed With Croker's
Forecast, He Says.

HEARST MEN MUST GO

'City Must Be Ruled by
People Who Live in It,'
He Declares.

PRAISES CITY WORKERS

Pledges Policy of Fair Treat-
ment With No Scrimping
on Salaries.

Richard Croker, formerly boss of Tammany Hall, is a very wise man, but he overlooked one element when, sailing for Ireland several days ago, he said: "The women will win this election for Curran." It will not be the women alone, for the men and women of New York are united on the proposition that Hyland and Hearst must go.

That estimate of the situation by Henry H. Curran, coalition candidate for Mayor, last night at Public School 27, Forty-second street and Third avenue, brought forth a storm of applause that indicated he was far from alone in his views.

The cheering reached tornado proportions a second later when he promised to ask for the resignation of Police Commissioner Enright and his "millionaire out of town deputies" within an hour after he becomes Mayor. That, he said, will be the first step in bounding out of office every Hearst appointee, every incompetent Hyland official and bringing an end of Hearst's California Mayoralty of New York through Hyland as dummy head of the Government.

Close on the heels of Enright, Mr. Curran pledged, will go tumbling Edward J. O'Malley, the "honey for the money" Commissioner of Public Markets, and David Hirschfeld, the "white-washing Commissioner of Accounts" of the Hyland administration, and all the rest of the Hyland-Hearst incompetents.

"An Effective Government."

"It will be my pleasure and duty then," continued Mr. Curran, "to supplant these Hyland satellites with men of high calibre, qualified by experience and ability, to give New York a conscientious, broad gauged, effective government—something she has lacked sadly since Hearst's 'Man Friday' Hyland got into office."

Mr. Curran told his story of the sinister thing that "Hylandism" has come to mean and of his determination to throw it to the winds. He pointed out that he had been in the city since 1880, over at Lexington avenue and Eighty-fifth street; Public School 57, up at 180th street; Public School 41, down in his own Greenwich Village district—and everywhere was greeted with a rising tide of enthusiasm that promises to reach tidal wave proportions.

"I shall be Mayor of New York on January 1," Mr. Curran declared.

"You ask me how I know. I'll tell you. I said six months ago that if I were nominated I would give Mayor Hyland the worst licking Hearst ever got. The former head of Tammany Hall, Richard Croker—and he is a very wise man—himself admitted that I am going to win the election. He was right about that, but he left out one thing. He said the women would win the election for me. He left out the men. The men and women of New York together are going to win this election. We are all together on this."

"We have got to find out whether this city is going to be ruled by William Randolph Hearst, the California millionaire, with his two millions, the quarters of his private police force, the quackery of his medical staff, or whether this city is going to be governed by the people who live in it."

The Hyland Manikin.

"In the four years that have passed since Hearst put his 'Man Friday' Hyland at the head of our city government there has come into the vocabulary of the people a new word. It is a short and ugly word. It carries a sinister significance to every man, woman and child who has lived in this city since Hearst and Hyland took office. We are going to analyze that word to-night, and we are going to understand what it means to our city and see what can be done to eradicate it from the language. The word is Hylandism."

"Hylandism signifies what has been going on not only in City Hall, but in practically every department under Hyland. It means the lack of schools, the terrible housing conditions, the quackery of the Board of Estimate, the Board of Health and the Board of Police, and the breakdown in morale of our splendid police force. We must get rid of Hylandism. On November 8, my friends, will take the first

Continued on Page Two.

When Looking for Furnished Rooms

—look first in the Want Ads of THE HERALD. Here you will find the right kind of places in the very neighborhoods you most prefer. If you have a room to let place your Ad in THE HERALD and be assured of good results.

THE NEW YORK HERALD
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 4000

MILK STRIKE A FINISH FIGHT; FIRMS REJECT MEDIATION, INSISTING ON OPEN SHOP

CLUB WOMEN ARE READY TO DRIVE MILK TRUCKS

Offer to Help in Any Way to Save the Babies—Mrs. Edward H. Coy and Mrs. A. Gallatin Plan Relief Work.

Women prominent in society, club and other activities are ready to stand by the babies of the city and deliver milk to their homes. They are prepared to form an emergency organization to act quickly during the continuance of the milk strike, to drive milk trucks, to donate or drive their own automobiles, to take charge of milk stations, and to give their time in any way needed.

Mrs. Edward H. Coy of 863 Park avenue, who is the mother of two children, has found it difficult to get enough milk for them and believes that it must be far more difficult for mothers living in more remote districts to go to widely separated milk depots or to send to them for milk.

"Women can drive milk trucks or their own automobiles, or take charge of milk stations, do anything that will help get milk to the children during this crisis," she said. "I am willing to help and I know there are any number of other women ready."

Mrs. Albert Gallatin of 7 East Sixty-seventh street, whose interests in civic and charitable movements are broad, suggested that if the situation does not improve to-day members of the boards of charitable institutions should take steps to supply the immediate needs.

"As a member of the board of the Kips Bay Nursery I feel safe in saying that if the milk strike is not broken in another twenty-four hours the members of the board will take immediate action to see as individuals that milk sufficient to meet the needs of the nursery is obtained," said Mrs. Gallatin. "In this case the members would use their own motors in helping to transport the milk from the distributing points to the nursery. I assume also that members of other institutions will take similar steps."

Mrs. Richard M. Chapman, 1523 New York avenue, Brooklyn, president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, said: "I'll gladly do all I can to help relieve the situation. I approve of the idea of organizing a truck driving corps and of women helping in this great emergency. The federation was much concerned when we heard of the strike, our concern being especially for the children. We feel that it is almost a matter of life and death, and I am sure our women will do anything they can to help."

Mrs. John Marshall Gallagher, 114 Morningside Drive, chairman of the milk committee of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, volunteered to drive a truck or help in a milk station. "I'll do anything so long as the children can have milk," she said. "If necessary we women will go to the country, get the milk from the farmers and cart it into the city."

Col. Helen Bastedo, who organized the Motor Corps of America early in the war, is ready to call upon her women to-day to rally to the aid of the little ones. "In a few hours we can have a score or two score of the Motor Corps members reorganized for this work," she said. "We can deliver milk anywhere, at any time and in large quantities. The leaders of this movement can count on our help."

UNEMPLOYED ARMY THINNED 1,000,000

Government Reports Indicate
That Only 2,000,000 Now
Lack Work.

BUSINESS IS PICKING UP

Hoover's Permanent Commit-
tee Will Meet Here To-mor-
row and Get Data.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.

Unemployment now involves approximately only 2,000,000 workers. Government reports indicated to-day as the permanent committee on unemployment prepared to meet Friday in New York on call of Secretary Hoover, chairman of the committee.

More than 3,000,000 workers were without adequate means of support when the permanent committee was named a month ago. Since then about 1,000,000 workers have found jobs to occupy at least a part of their time, reports indicate.

Mills and factories are reopening and increasing their operating time in all sections of the country. In the South the textile mills in some sections are operating twelve hours out of each twenty-four. Almost every day brings reports of the firing of blast furnaces in the steel centers. The railroads are taking on additional shop workers. During the next three months the roads will spend at least \$500,000,000 on maintenance work, it is estimated. In rural sections farmers will require the service of several millions of farm hands in completing the harvest. Unemployment there is very slight.

"Only slightly affected by the national unemployment crisis," is the report for Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska received here by the unemployment conference headquarters.

A boom in building is providing work for thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers. This in the South is expected to continue through the winter. In the Northern States, however, building work is proceeding much more slowly than customary and will require at a record rate with the coming of spring, contractors predict. More than 200,000 men will obtain work during the next twelve months through road construction jobs. About \$150,000,000 will be expended if the funds made available by the Federal Government are completely consumed. In many Southern States road construction is going on at a record rate.

In practically every section of the United States local unemployment and economic revival committees, organized to carry out the programme of the national unemployment conference, are functioning. Mayors, county officials and State Governors and all State officials are cooperating in the work. Reports on the results achieved by these local committees will be presented to the conference.

Robbed of Her GEMS BY A GIRL ASSAILANT

Mrs. Ray Naftal, Modiste,
Lured to Apartment Opposite
Schwab's Residence.

Mrs. Ray Naftal, who operates a modiste's establishment in 69 West Forty-fifth street, received a telephone call yesterday morning from a person giving the name of a young woman who at various times has designed hats for Mrs. Naftal. The young woman is a married daughter of Mrs. Winifred Donaldson of 313 West Seventy-fourth street, just opposite the home of Charles M. Schwab.

"Can you come to my mother's apartment," said the voice, "I have two hats to show you."

Mrs. Naftal felt that the call was genuine. She had no reason to doubt that it was, as the young woman had frequently called her for a similar purpose, and she was familiar with her voice. She thought she recognized it. Also, Mrs. Donaldson's daughter had called at the shop the day before, when Mrs. Naftal was out, and had left word that two hats would be ready to be seen in a few days.

Called to See Two Hats

Police Want to Question a
Young Married Woman Who
Designed for Her.

Continued on Page Six.

Death of Union or Ruin of
Distributors, View of
Both Sides.

COPELAND PLAN FAILS

Asked Dropping of Open
Shop Plea; Urged Wage
Conference.

MEN READY TO ACCEPT

Nathan Straus Pleads, Calling
Walkout Murder—Sabotage Reported.

A fight to the finish for the open shop in the milk industry of this city and nearby territory, even at the cost of continued discomfort for several days, was announced last night by the New York Milk Conference Board in a letter to Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, who earlier in the evening believed he had succeeded in ending the strike.

Representatives of the milk distributors and the labor unions, at a meeting in Commissioner Copeland's office late in the afternoon, heard his proposal that the men go back to work at the old wages—without their \$5 increase and two weeks' vacations—and remain at work for at least three months, by which time the employers and the men would be expected to have settled their differences. The final decision was to have been made retroactive to November 1.